

Dr. J. M. McQuire

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1906.

HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH.
Persons wishing to communicate with
The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask
central for "4041," and on being an-
swered from the office switchboard, will
indicate the department or person with
whom they wish to speak.

When calling between 8 A. M. and 9
A. M., call to central office direct for 4041
composing room, 4042 business office, 4043
for mailing and press rooms.

No one can surrender regard for his
own honor without abandoning re-
spect for honorable principle.

—Sand.

Justice Brewer's Address.

In his address before the State Bar
Association, Mr. Justice Brewer gave
a forceful and convincing expression to
misgivings that have long been in the
minds of many others, lost the national
government should, by continuing
to arrogate to itself duties and powers
properly belonging to the separate States,
unconsciously, but none the less effec-
tively, strike a blow at the very basis
of our personal liberty. Signs have not
been lacking that this intrenchment by
the national government on the prerogatives
and duties of the States has already
gone so far as to awaken serious
doubts and widespread apprehensions in
those who are free from all bias of par-
tisan politics. When, therefore, a judge
of the Supreme Court, who, in addition
to his legal learning, takes such a broad
and statesmanlike view as Mr. Justice
Brewer, sounds a note of warning, it is
time for even the maddest believer in cen-
tralization to pause.

Commenting on this tendency towards
centralization, Justice Brewer said:

"Was there ever such a mad scramble
on the part of every one believing in the
existence of some legal wrong for con-
gressional legislation in redress? Trade-
marks, divorces, polygamy, insurance, ad-
ministration of corporations, inspection of
factories, all are crowded upon Congress
and an appeal made to it for action, and
when some of the legislation proposed
proves to be in conflict with pre-
vious decisions of the Supreme Court, the
effect of those decisions is sought to be
obviated by subterfuges of legislation."

"As the nation grows and its industries
and wants become more and more varied,
the burden on Congress will continue to
increase if this tendency towards cen-
tralization is not stayed."

On the 9th of June last, after pointing
out that the demand for packing-house
inspection by the national government was
only another effort to relieve the
States from their just responsibilities and
duties and another long step towards
a centralization that had already gone
too far, The Times-Dispatch said: "For
those who believe in federalism instead
of freedom, and who prefer governmental
regulation to individual initiative, this
change may be at least desirable; but
there are many who are following Presi-
dent Roosevelt's subversive and revolu-
tionary recommendation under the be-
lief that the Constitution is still left in
force and the basis of our citizenship
remains unimpaired." Said Justice Brew-
er, "the protection of individual, the
building up within him a sense of his
own responsibility, are far more im-
portant than the placing of a nation
among the great powers of the earth."

On June 17th this paper said:

The Times-Dispatch desires pure food,
but in this hysterical rush for extra con-
stitutional remedies the tendency must
not be overlooked that to follow this
course means to supplant individuality in
favor of a character by a centralized
governmental control.

From the mouths of many witnesses
comes the cry against centralization. We
can meet and deal with any problem that
may be presented if the citizens have been
trained by the practice of local self-
government, in the exercise of self-
restraint, wise foresight and law-
abiding patriotism. But if the whole
duty of government is to be transferred
to the nation, if the individual is to
shift all responsibilities to some official
bureaucracy, from what unknown and miracu-
lous source will we secure these intelli-
gent, brave, incorruptible and patriotic
officials who are to do for us what we
are unwilling and unable to do for our-
selves?

This country is in the full tide of
wealth, prosperity and the pride of life,
but in the midst of it all and for the
very reason that so much wealth and
prosperity is in evidence, we need all
the more earnestly to hold to that fun-
damental basis of individual citizenship
upon which all the rest is raised, for
when the individual becomes enervated
by wealth or incapacitated by paternal-
ism, the power and prominence of the
nation is doomed inevitably to fall, a
baseless fabric, and like an insubstantial
pageant faded, leave not a rack behind.

Purer Milk; Fewer Deaths.

Suppose 500 people died from a plague
in New York City, and that the health
department had been able to stamp that
plague out, what excitement and con-
gratulation that achievement would have
aroused! And yet exactly the same thing
has been done by protecting the milk
supply of that city, and thereby reduc-
ing the number of infant deaths 500
during the last ten weeks compared with
the same period of one year ago. The
Times-Dispatch has frequently called at-
tention to the case of Rochester, where
6,000 children under the age of five years
died between 1888 and 1896, at which
date efforts were made to protect the

milk supply. As a result of these efforts
during the succeeding period of nine
years from 1897 to 1905, without taking
into consideration the increase of popu-
lation, the number of deaths of children
under five years was only 4,403, or to
compare the deaths for July and August
for the first period of nine years, with the
same months of 1896 and 1905,
there were 2,005 deaths as opposed to
1,000. The story is told in the current
number of *Charities*, and it is worth
reading and consideration by every one
who desires to see unnecessary death and
suffering avoided. Some 75,000 quarts of
milk are daily drunk in Rochester, and
as our own health officer, Dr. Levy, has
pointed out, the method of protecting the
milk supply from contamination begins
at the dairy. Rochester's health officer,
Dr. Goler, inspects the dairies and also
has examined between 4,000 and 5,000
samples annually for nutritive value and
1,000 samples for bacteria. To produce
the high standard of milk that Rochester
now has the milkman has been edu-
cated as well as the consumer.

Rochester also has four municipal milk
stations and a portable laboratory. From
these milk stations mothers are given
certified milk, and are told how to keep
their milk from becoming dirty or sour.
Surely the example of Rochester is
enough to make any one follow it, and
what has been accomplished in that city
should be a stimulus to every other mu-
nicipality in America.

Baltimore recently held a "milk show"
for the purpose of educating not only
the milk dealers, but the consumers.
The average milkman does not desire to
sell a product that is not only unhealthy,
but absolutely poisonous, and to help the
milkman to supply the highest grade of
milk it is necessary for the public to co-
operate. It costs more to give good
milk than bad, and if the best service is
to be rendered best prices should be
paid. The chief of the Department of
Agriculture, commenting on this phase
of the question, says:

"The public does not appreciate the
advantage of their productions. . . .
When consumers are willing to pay
enough to encourage dairymen to take
all the precautions necessary to insure
milk of high quality and purity from both
the chemical and bacteriological stand-
points, and will insist on having such
milk, then that kind will be amply sup-
plied."

Farmers' Organization.

An esteemed correspondent, writing
from Blackstone, complains that The
Times-Dispatch, "the great apostle of
Democracy, the great friend of the peo-
ple, and advocate of educational pro-
gress," is the first paper in the State to
knock the farmers' trust, which has been
so ably championed by Mr. C. Hayes
Taylor, of the American Society of
Equity.

Our correspondent has missed the point
in the articles which The Times-Dispatch
has published on this subject. The Times-
Dispatch believes in legitimate organiza-
tion—so much so that it has sometimes
been referred to as the organ of trusts
and combines. No class of citizens has
more bitterly denounced the trusts and
combines, especially the tobacco trust
and fertilizer trust, than the farmers.
It was quite natural and human, there-
fore, when Mr. Taylor proposed to or-
ganize a farmers' trust with the avowed
purpose of curtailing farm products and
regulating the prices thereof, that The
Times-Dispatch should take note of it and
poke a little good-natured fun at the
champion and his disciples.

But The Times-Dispatch has no dispo-
sition to discourage any legitimate or-
ganization which the farmers may form
for their protection and benefit; and
as for the organization which our corre-
spondent, Mr. Hardy, advocates, it seems
to us to be based on good business prin-
ciples. The tobacco planters are largely
at the mercy of the American Tobacco
Company, and we do not blame them for
meeting organization with organization.
Mr. Hardy and all other parties to the
movement are at liberty to use the col-
umns of The Times-Dispatch to exploit,
advertise and promote their enterprise.

Crops and Prosperity.

"How long will present prosperity
last?" is being asked by every student
of economics and finance. Since 1903,
when the tide turned after the long de-
pression, with a single exception in 1903,
the business of this country has gone
on increasing in a most amazing way.
"Undiscovered securities" was the cause as-
signed for the sudden boom in 1903,
but the unparalleled cotton crop of 1903,
taken in conjunction with the very high
level for cotton which had been fixed
by three years of scarcity, brought an
amount of money in this country that
enabled the bonus stocks to be abo-
lished and the immediate crisis was
flooded over.

In 1905 an equally unusual crop of
wheat was harvested and sold at high
prices. In 1904, defying all laws of prob-
ability, the cotton crop was 20 per cent.
larger than any previously grown, and
this unusual occurrence made up the
deficiency in the wheat crop of that year,
which fell so low that America imported
three million bushels. In 1905 this coun-
try again enjoyed bumper crops, and re-
ceived from the sale of farm products
an enormous sum of money, which kept
the interior trade at full tension, and
despite the fact that the rate of interest
for call money in last December touched
1 1/2 per cent., while in January the New
York bank surplus was at the lowest
point reached in that month during twen-
ty-six years, the country was seemingly
able to continue on its way undisturbed.

The fire at San Francisco started a
general liquidation, which continued
throughout the spring, and now with the
prospects and practical certainty of crops
that will be about six and three-quarter
billion dollars, an increase of seventy-
one million dollars over last year, the
public is apparently disregarding all the
natural signs and refusing to consider
all the natural consequences of such
speculation as has been the life for the last
four or five years. The low price at

which all bonds are selling shows how
small a surplus there is of capital look-
ing for absolutely safe investments. The
whole country seems bent on high re-
turns, oblivious of the Duke of Wellington's
unanswerable statement that the
larger the return the more uncertain the
investment.

So far, however, the great influx of
wealth caused by our extraordinary agri-
cultural output has obscured the real
extravagance of our mode of life, both as
a nation of citizens and speculators, and
it is well to ponder these facts. Practi-
cally every sign points to the absorption
of the available capital, and a money
panic is a serious thing when it is
brought on by over-speculation.

Municipal Monopoly.

The city of Danville owns its gas
works and also operates an electric light-
ing and power plant. In order to preserve
its monopoly, the Council recently re-
voked the right of the Danville Street
Car Company to sell electric power within
the city limits. It appears that the street
car company has an undeveloped water
power in Sandy River and proposed to
convert it into electric power, bring it to
Danville and sell it to manufacturing es-
tablishments at a price much lower than
it now charges for its power generated
by steam. But the Council refused to
grant a franchise, and if the order stands,
the public will not have the benefit of
the street car company's enterprise.

Mr. J. R. Jobling, a prominent citizen
and large property owner, in a communica-
tion to the Register makes spirited protest
against the Council's narrow policy.
Mr. Jobling is in no way financially in-
terested in the street car company, but
he is in favor of progress, and he thinks
it would be a distinct blow to progress
and the poorest sort of public policy for
the city to prevent a desirable enterprise
of this character, "simply to maintain a
monopoly on the small quantity of electric
power the city can furnish." "I think,"
says he, in concluding his argument, "we
should be consistent and gladly accept,
on the best terms we can, this opportunity
to get cheap power here, and by this
precedent we establish, encourage others
to bring more here, or else keep silent
hereafter about the lack of cheap power
being an impediment to our growth and
development."

Here is an interesting problem in munici-
pal operation. Danville needs cheap
power, and a private corporation offers to
supply it, provided only the city will grant
a franchise. But the Council stands in
the way in order to preserve a municipal
monopoly. We know nothing of the situa-
tion except from hearsay, but Mr. Job-
ling's argument seems to us overwhelming.
It is purely a business proposition.
The municipality is for the benefit of the
inhabitants, and its motto should be "The
greatest good to the greatest number."
The loss of a small revenue from the
municipal power plant would be far more
than overbalanced by the introduction into
the community at large of a plentiful sup-
ply of cheap electric power for com-
mercial and industrial purposes. More-
over, the best way for any city to in-
crease its revenues is to increase its
manufacturing industries, and nothing
stimulates the manufacturing industry
quite so much as cheap power.

As already stated, we do not know the
ins and outs of the Danville question. We
have heard only one side of it. But we
have employed the incident to state a
general principle. Municipal operation
within certain limitations is desirable and
profitable. But it should be managed so
judiciously and skillfully as to interfere as
little as possible with private enterprise
and never to retard individual initiative
and progress.

Purils may have one of the highest death
rates from tuberculosis in the world,
and it is not denied that there are sec-
tions in Purils that are far from con-
ducive to longevity, but the town is
by no means bereft of citizens who have
the will and capacity to live, for there
are in that city at present, 10,500 octogenar-
ians and 620 nonagenarians, of whom
89 are nearly 100, while 6 are over 102
years of age.

Governor Folk, of Missouri, is deter-
mined that the Springfield lynchings shall
be prosecuted to the full extent of the
law. We hope Governor Glenn, of North
Carolina, will follow his example.

In Tacoma they have just indicted a
marry woman who rocked a boat for fun,
and committed manslaughter for foolish-
ness. A little more law like that would
give us fewer fools.

Philadelphia physicians are operating
on criminal children with good effects.
News item. Virginia parents have op-
erated also with good effects, only they
used rods, not knives.

The fair Parisiennes are using milk-
baths to take out wrinkles. Doctor be-
careful. That wrinkle is as old as Nero's
time, and generally precedes big trouble.
Ask Poppaea.

We sincerely hope the esteemed Mont-
gomery Advertiser is not going to catch
the Atlantaists. It is showing symp-
toms we do not like.

If Georgia can stop gambling in cot-
ton futures she will have a big revenue
that is being paid annually to New York
speculators by Georgian producers.

Governor Swann is quite right in try-
ing to get Kentucky's bad man out of
Virginia as soon as possible.

It must have been that the "King of
France" was in command of the Roman
Rifles—else why these historic tactics?

The United States government is buy-
ing silver bullion. Where is the crime
of 73?

The sales agent of an association of
melon growers is short \$500,000. What
amateurs the patch thieves are!

Didn't Justice Brewer preach States'
Rights?

Borrowed Jingle.

Arrived by Steamship Stork.

I see the daily papers note
the stork and so it seems to be—
Willie on the high seas affair.
That babies were born to matrons three.
Of whom the dame who traveled "first"
Gave birth appropriate to one.
The second-class was blessed—or cursed—
With twins, a daughter and a son.

While who or so it's been averred—
(I'm afraid the lady's not my wife)
The dame, I say, who traveled "third"
Brought healthy triplets forth to life.

But though, at first, it may seem strange
Even as the daily papers note—
That Fate those births should just ar-
range
To suit their classes on the boat.

Yet, really, when you think it over,
Fate, who's a most fastidious dame,
Drawing on her ironic store,
Plays daily much the same old game.

To wealthy folk, who will can stand
The shocks of children, married, doted;
But on the poor, with lavish hand,
She showers unwanted babes in shoals.
London Truth.

Merely Joking.

Exceptions.—"Will waste makes wool-
ful want," quoth a lady moralizer. "Oh,
I don't care," rejoined the gentleman
demurely. "Moralized women waste words
in their conversation, but they never seem
to want for more."—[Chicago News.]

Geography.—Tommy—"Pa, what is the
Isthmus of Panama?" Pa—"The isthmus
of Panama, Tommy, is a narrow strip of
land connecting Central America with the
United States Territory."—[Life.]

Don't Ever Do This.—"She's not happy,
you say? That's strange. The last time
I saw her she was as happy as a bird."
"Yes, but unfortunately she married
it."—[Herald-Examiner.]

Heavy Traffic.—"So you think yachting
is a dangerous game?" "Dreadfully
so. Why, no less than five of our com-
modore have died of delirium tremens."
—[Life.]

In 1910.—"He certainly has the loveliest
manners. Where did he learn so
much?" "He learned it in 1909."
Why, he's one of the best-known players
of reformed football!"—[Cleveland Plain
Dealer.]

Bargains.—Kwoter—"It takes two to
make a bargain." Wise—"Yes, and
that doesn't seem right." Kwoter—
"Why?" Wise—"Because only one of
them can get it."—[Philadelphia Press.]

His Method.—"You have to refuse a
good many girls jobs during the course
of a life," said a subject of the late
firm. "And yet they always go out smiling.
How do they manage it?" "I tell
'em we think it inadvisable to employ
extraordinarily beautiful girls."—[Louis-
ville Courier-Journal.]

Voice of the People

Why Tobacco Planters Organize.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
The leading editorial in your issue of the
10th inst., headed "The Tobacco Trust,"
is a masterpiece of logic and argument.
It is a masterpiece of logic and argument.
It is a masterpiece of logic and argument.

Immediately following this is an editorial
on agriculture and manufacturers, and
if the editor had had written this
editorial in the same issue, it would have
been a masterpiece of logic and argument.

The letter of Mr. Taylor, published in
the Friday's Dispatch, has been care-
fully read, and we see nothing in it that
we do not heartily endorse. It is a master-
piece of logic and argument. It is a master-
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justify our making it, then they can
do without it, and we will curtail our
boarded room, making more comfortable
and ready for the public. The organiza-
tion is going to be very careful not to
suffer the loss of any public spirit.
The Protective Association is composed of
the best farmers in the tobacco sections
of Virginia, and we invite all tobacco
growers to join us in this great under-
taking to better the condition of our
homes. This movement has been
anticipated, and there are strong organi-
zations in every dark tobacco county,
except Dinwiddie, where the worst har-
dust has been, but we know the farmers
of Dinwiddie are as loyal as any in
the State, and will take hold of this
movement as soon as they are able.
The object of the Protective Association
is to select one from each county of the
best business qualities, who has charge
of the business that the organization
will visit in person or send a com-
petent man to explain the situation of
the business that the organization
may desire to know more about the
organization, as well as to the editors
of the State of Virginia, of the
the name of J. N. Vaughan & Co., Rich-
mond, Va., is the selling agent. He has
types of the finest Virginia tobacco, the
best in the world, and is ready to supply
honestly packed and guaranteed in
every respect, which can be seen by the
trade at all times.
Blacksburg, Va., J. A. HARDY.

Bryan vs. Roosevelt.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
The following, which ap-
pears in The Times-Dispatch of last
Sunday:
According to a dispatch in the Wash-
ington Post from New York, James Ham-
ilton Lewis, former member of Congress
and now corporation counsel for the city
of Chicago, looks for a "municipal move"
to make William Jennings Bryan the Demo-
cratic nominee of the party for the presi-
dency. Lewis thinks that a political
blunder being committed which will
lead to the re-election of President
Roosevelt as a defensive movement is
premature, and likely to be destructive
of the very ends which it seeks to
achieve. "When it is apparent that the
Republican party will force Mr.
Roosevelt to accept a second nomination
upon the ground of his record in the
past, it is a mistake to force the issue
to a third term will result in the
argument that the President is
only a puppet of the party, and that
when the patriotic necessity arises, and
that opposition to third terms original-
ly was merely to prevent the getting into
power of despotic men, not such as
Roosevelt, who would be the country's
candidate."

Mr. Lewis reasons with a view to
political expediency and not the welfare
of the country.

His point is: If the Democrats nomi-
nate Bryan, the Republicans will be
forced to put out some decent sort of a
candidate, one who is positively clean,
high, independent, and who will be
able to win. I am glad that we have a
man in this country by the name of
William Jennings Bryan, who, if nomi-
nated for President, cannot but win.
But any wire-working, trust-ridden
follow the Republicans may put out one
of which they have an abundant supply.
If that is the case, the man who
will try to equal him in character, intellect
and personality. Whether such a thing
is possible, I do not know. But if it
is, the "grand old party" even in the personage
of Roosevelt, himself, brings on more
talk. That being the case, however, I
do not get a word from President. If
not Bryan then some one not far be-
low him.

If Bryan must be the sacrifice in order
that the Republicans be forced to give
us a clean man for President, so much
the better. Bryan is big enough and pa-
triotic enough not to object to this state
of affairs. If it must come, no
braver spirit will ever be laid on the
altar than his. I repeat, let the Demo-
crats name him, and let the Republicans
name him. If the worst must come, The
offering would be a worthy one.
HOWARD C. MILLER.

Norton, Va.

Sabbath and Sunday.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
The leading editorial in your issue of the
10th inst., headed "The Tobacco Trust,"
is a masterpiece of logic and argument.
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